**医性性性性性** 

On and ofser Monday, Oct. 31, 1864. Passenger Trains will ran as follows:

with Trains for Toledo, Chicago, Columbus, Casemans, Indianopolis, 4v.

And all through Trains going Eastward, connect at Dunkirk with the Trains of N. Y. & E. R. R., and at Buffolo, with those of N. Y. Chentral, and Buffolo N. Y. City Railroads, for New York, Albanus, Boston, Niegare Falls, &c., &c.

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GLEVELAND, Nov. 1, 1864.

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Dr. Tonias:—We have used for the past year your Hor

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"I was troubled with Rheumatism for two years suffering mote or less every day. I have taken two lottles of the 'People's Cure,' and have not had any pain since I left it off more than four weeks ago. I consider myself as entirely cured and the medicine has made me feel very light and good—jus like a young man though I am sixty-two years old.

GODFREY SCHEFFEL, Michigan St."

"My vife has been suffering from Rheumatism of an in

PEOPLE'S CURE Forer Sures.

"Buffale, Nov. 3, 1802.
"Two of our subscribers—hos of them efflicted with a

"My face has for more than ten years been greatly disfigured by erceptions and bunches, which at times extendes, over y whole body, and once for three days made me entired since, but having taken two bottles of the Preoples (may sequesintance hardly recognize me—indeed I hardly known sequesintance hardly recognize me—indeed I hardly known the last who have a silicited by the Proople's Gure—the medicine prepared by the cannot y Sodiely—and I think they will not begrudge these dails Joseph Sours, Hechanic street.

Buffalo, Nov. 15, 1862.

The People's CURE Cures Scrofula and Salt Rheu.n.

I have used the People's Cure in my family with great ben-fit, in cases of Scrofula and Salt Rusum, and have recom-needed it frequently to my friends, all of whom I believe have see benefitted, and most of them entirely corred by it. CHARLES SCHARFF, 278 Main street, up stairs.

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The Pengle's CURE Cures Female Weaknesses

dammatory character for about six or seven years, sometively acutely. About the first of Jure last she commentation that is "People's Cure," and continued to take it three weeks. In ten days after she commenced, the swe and stiffness of her joints had very an terially lessened,

CURE Rheumatia

PROPLES

to which he would invite attention and tri are the best Mowers ever invented. Ashtabula, June 3d1 863

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## VOLUME XVI. NO. V.

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ASHTABULA, O., SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1865.

FREE MISSOURI.

JANUARY DING, 1885. On, fitly may the silver light, From all the round moon's cycle bright, Shine o'er the sleeping town to-night. No smallest cloud to dim her ray, She moveth on her splendid way, To bless the night of Freedom's day,

For unto many an humble home, With quiet feet no more to roam, The Angel of the Lord has come; And broken lies the heavy chain, That at his bidding snapped in twain, And left the slave again. Now many hearts forget their care, As joyous, solemn words of prayer Float upward on the quiet air.

And North and South, where still the broad And swelling river rolls its flood, Go up the freedman's thanks to God; And West, to where, o'er war-worn lands, Our freedom-loving Kansas stands And welcome him with outstretched hands. Oh, earth roll round, and bring the sun, shine upon the triumph won, Upon the better life begun. To shine upon the rescued State, All thrilling with the coming fate, That asked but this to make her great. For now at last, redeemed and free. She sends her voice to either sea, And cries: "Oh, sisters, welcome me!" Through all the storm-clouds of the fight,

Our God hath led her steps aright To Freedom's first, most blessed right.

Nor doubt we that He guardeth still,

And leadeth all the land until He gives us peace. We wait his will. SPEECH OF HON. JAS. A. GARFIELD, CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO ABOLI-H SLAVERY. delivered in the House of Representatives, Jan-uary 13, 1865.

The House having under consideration the Joint Resolution to amend the Constitution of he United States so as to abolish elavery-Mr. Ganpield said :

MR. SPEAKER: We shall never know E. R. WILLIAMS, having purchased to the Store formerly occupied by Prentice and Oaborn, has with much care selected a choice lot of Groceries, which be intends to sell at very low prices for these times, and hopes his old friends and the public generally will give him a call. With marvelous tenacity of existence, it has entlived the expectations of its friends and the hopes of its enemies. It has been He expects to pay cash for most kinds of country Produce as well as for Lumber. He has the agency of the celebrated improved "Hulbard Standard and Light declared here and elsewhere to be in all the several stages of mortality, wounded, moriband, dead. The question was raised by my colleague [Mr. Cox] resterday. whether it was indeed dead, or only in a troubled sleep. I know of no better illus tration of its condition than is found in Sallusts admirable history of the great conspirator, Cataline, who, when his final bat city of spirit which had characterized his cred in the eyes of just men, and sanctified in life. So, sir, this body of slavery lies be. the eyes of a just God." fore us among the dead enemies of the Re-

> nity in these Hells on the suljet of sin of a just God." very? How well do gentlemen here relately gone to his rest, who, with his for- deal in the way of amendment.

iercest !

out an apology for slavery, protesting in the same breath that he has no love for the dying tyrant. None, I believe, but that the city of New York, [Mr. Fennand the government of the States, and beamd the gov-Word, has ventured, this session, to raise his voice in favor of slavery for its own. Not finding anything in the words and ness, maintain it as God's own, to be venerated and cherished as divine! It was another and higher form of civilization It was the holy evangel of America, disthe wilderness of the West In its mad arrogance it lifted its hand to strike down the fabric of the Union, and since that fatal day it has been a "lugitive and a raga-bond upon the earth." Like the spirit that Jesus cast out, it has since then, been 'seeking rest and finding sone." It has sought in all corners of the Re

public to find some hiding place in which to shelver itself from the death it so richly It sought an asylum in the untrodden

tian was exided from heaven. But now, in the hoar of its mortal agony, in this Hall, it has found a defender.

My gallant colleague, [Mr. Penderos,] for I recognize him as a gallant and able man, plants himself at the door of his darling, and bids defenace to all assailants. If these colonies were neither free nor liber, at list it has reached the great temple where liberty is enshrined—the Constitution of the Crown of Great Britain I believe no man will deny this. It was admitted that last retreat, declares that no brand shall strike it. It reminds me of that celiling, and bids defrance to all assailants.

It has followed slavery in its flight, until at last it has reached the great temple where liberty is eashriged—the Constitution of the United States—and the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the United States—and the constitution of the constitut

chrated passage in the great Latin poet, in which the serpents of the Ionian sea, when they had destroyed Luccoon and his sons, if d to the heights of the Trojan citadel and coiled their slimy lengths around the feet of the tutelar goddess, and were corered by the orb of her shield. So, under the guidance of my colleague, [Mr. Pen- II On the 4th of July, 1776, the sover-diston,] slavery, gorged with the blood of eighty was withdrawn from the British ared by the orb of ber shield. So, under the guidance of my colleague, [Mr. Pen-diston.] II On the 4th of July, 1776, the soverdiston.] II On the 4th of July, 1776, the soverdiston.] slavery, gorged with the blood of ten thou-and freemen, has climbed to the Crown, by the whole of the colonies, and lodged in the revolutionary Congress. No colled itself securely, as he believes, around the feet of the statue of justice and under Neither Virginia, New York, nor Mass the shield of the Constitution of the Uni- schusetts declared itself free and independ ted States. We desire to follow it even ent of the Crown of Great Britan. The ed States, where it still resides, and for

ment for the least of its crimes. But the gentleman has gone further. colonies, as one people.

He is not content that the snaky sorceress In the following memorable declaration been completent. They have abolished, constitution. In his view, by a strange metamorphosis, slavery becomes an invisible essence and takes up his abode in the very grain and fiber of the Constitution.

In the ionowing memorable declaration been emulpotent. They have abolished, altered and amended, as suited their sovereign pleasure.

Cown of Great Britain to the people of the colonies:

We, therefore, the representatives of the chose to distribute the functions of governance when we would strike it be constitution. and when we would strike it he says, "I assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of cannot point out any express clause that of the world for the rectified of our inten-I find a prohibition is the intest and mean-ing of the Constitution. I go under the surface, out of sight, into the very genius of it, and in that invisible domain slavery is enshrined, and there is no power in the republic to drive it thence. That I may do no injustice to my colleague, I will read from his speech of yesterday the passage they have full power to levy war, conclude to which I refer :

"My colleague from the Toledo district, [Mr. Asnley.] in the speech which he made the other day, told us with reference to this point:
"If I read the Constitution aright, and understand the force of language, the section which I have just quoted is to-day free from all limitations and conditions save two, one of which provides that the suffrage of the several States in the Senate shall be equal, and that no State shall lose this equility by any amend-ment of the Constitution vithout its consent; the other relates to taxation. These are the

only conditions and limitations." "I deny it. I assert that there is anothe why slavery dies so hard in this Republic and in this Hall till we know why sin has Constitution, and that is to be found in its intent and its spirit and its foundation idea. I put the question which has been put before in this debate: can three fourths of the States constitutionally change this Government, and

make it an autocrasy? It is not prohibited by the letter of the Constitution.

"It does not come within the two classes of limitations and conditions asserted by my colleague. Why is it that this change cannot be made? I will tell you why. It is because republicanism lies at the very foundation of our system of government, and to overthrow that idea is not to amend, but to subvert the Con-stitution of the United States; and I say that tle was fought and lost, his army broken and scattered, was found far in advance of bis own troops, lying among the dead enemies of Rome, yet breathing a little, bu right to resist by force It would be her duty exhibiting in his countenance all that fero I to resist by force; and her cause would be sa-

public, mortally wounded, impotent in its tors will ask for no better defence of their fiendish wickedness, but with its old teroe- rebellion. South Carolina will ask no ity of look, bearing the unmistakable marks of its infernal origin.

Who does not remember that thirty years ago—a short period in the life of a her own judge, her cause is "sacred in the ation-but little could be said with impu- eyes of just men, and sanctified in the eyes

He goes behind the letter of the Consti member the history of that distinguished tution, and finds a refuge for slavery in its predecessor of mine, Joshua R Giddings, intent, he declares we have no right to

lorn hope of faithful men, took his life in But he has gone even deeper than the his hand, and in the name of justice protes-spirit and intent of the Constitution. He ted against the great crime, and who stood has announced a discovery to which I am bravely in his place until his white locks, su e no other statesman will lay claim. He like the plume of Henry of Navarre, has found a domain where slavery can no marked where the battle for freedom raged more be reached by human law than the life of Satan by the sword of Michael. We can hardly real'ze that this is the He has marked the hither boundary of this same people, and these the same Halls, newly discovered continent, in his response where now scarcely a man can be found to the question of the gentleman from who will venture to do more than falter lows, [Mr. Wilson] I will read it :

man of more than supernal boldness, from tion of the United States, and behind the gov-

sake. He still sees in its fea u es the re- phrases of the Constitution that forbids an flection of beauty and divinity, and only amendment abolishing slavery, he goes behe. "How art thou fallen from heaven, O, hind all human ensetments, and far away, Lucifer, son of the morning! How art smorg the eternal equities, he finds a pri- as agreeing to form a nation. thou cut down to the ground, which didst mal law which overshadows states, nations, weaken the nations! Many mighty men and constitutions, as space envelopes the have been slain by the; many proud ones bave humbled themselves at thy feet!" All human being can hold another in perpetual along the coast of our political sea these slavery. Surely, human ingenuity has nevvictims of clavery lie like strauded wrecks, broken on the headlands of freedom. How defend a crime. I shall make no argulately did its advocates, with impious toliin that high court to which he appeals, eternal justice dwells with freedom, and slavery has never entered.

I now turn to the main point of his ar pensing its mercies to a benighted race, gument. He has given us the key to his already said, and in the language of this and destined to bear countless blessings to theory of the Constitution in the three distinguished commentator, that the motheory of the Constitution in the three distinguished commentator, that the mo- to the nation's life, words which the gentleman from Rhode ment the revolutionary Congress assumed He would lead us in pursuit of these inwords which the gentleman from Rhode ment the revolutionary Congress assumed Island, [Mr. Jeneres,] commented upon national prerogatives, and the people by last evening. Upon these words rests the strength or weakness of his position. He people of the colonies were constituted a exhale, like odors, from the Constitution, he was eating descert the waiter asked him

tion had framed. What powers they did territories of the West, but, with a whip not grant, they reserved They did not of the nation, or whether they still retain of scorplins, independ freeman drove it grant to the Federal government the right ed their position as the representatives of thence. I do not believe that a loyal man to control the subject of slavery. That can now be found who would consent that right still resides in the States severally. is should again enter them. It has no Hence no amendment of the Constitution hope of barbor there. It found no protection or favor in the hearts or consciences of the States can legally the new function was added of national retion or favor in the hearts or consciences affect slavery in the remaining fourth.—

Of the freemen of the Republic, and has Hence no amendment by the modes pointfled for its last hope of safety behind the ed out in the Constitution can reach it.---shield of the Constitution. We propose to This, I believe, is a succinct and just statefollow it there, and drive it thence as Sa ment of his argument. The whole ques-

there, and kill it beside the very altar of declaration was made, not even by all the liberty. Its blood can never make atone colonies as colonies, but in the name and by the field. In all these steges of developthe authority of the good people of the

right ought to be free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connections between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved ; and that as free and independent States and to do all other acts and things which jude pendent states may of right do.'

In vindication of this view I rend from the 197th page of the first volume of Justice story's Commenteries :

"The colonies did not severally act for them selves and proclaim their own independence. -It is true that some of the States had previousbut it was done in compliance with the recommendation of congress."

declation by the representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, by the delegates appointed by the good people of the colonies, as in a prior declaration of rights, as they were called. It was not an act done by the state governments then organised; nor by persons chosen by them. It was emphatically the act of the whole people of the U. States by the instrumentality of their representative chosen for that, among other purposes. It was an act not competent to the state governments or any of them, as organised under the charters to adopt. Those charters oeither contemplat ed the case or provided for it. It was an act of original inherent sovereignty by the people themselves, resulting from their right to change the form of government, and to institute a new government whenever necessary for their safety and happiness. So the Declaration of Inde-pendence treats it. No state had presumed of itself to form a new government, or to provide for the exigencies of the times, without consulting Congress on the subject, and when they acted, it was in pursuance of the recomwhole. "The people of the United Colonies made the United Colonies free and independ-ent States and absolved them from all allegiance to the British Crown The Declaration of Independence has accordingly always been treated as an act of paramount and sovereign authority complete and perfect, per se and ipso facto working an entire dissoluti n of all political connectious with an allegiance to Gt. Britain. And this, not merely as a practical fact, but in a legal and constitutional view of the matter by courts of justice.

When the e people of the colonies be came free, having withdrawn the sovereign ty from the Crown of Great Britain, where did they lodge? Not in the States ; but so far as they delegated it at all, they lodged it in the revolutionary Congress then sitting in Philadelphia. My colleague dissen's. I ask his attention again to the language of this distinguished commentator on page 200 of the same volume :

"The next place, we have seen that the pow er to do this act was not derived from the State governments, nor was it done generally with their co operation. The question ther naturally presents itself, if it is to be considered as a national act, in what masner did the colo-nies become a nation, and in what manner did Congress become possessed of this nationa power? The true answer must be that as soo as congress assumed powers and passed measures which were in their nature national, to that extent the people from whose acquiescence and consent they took effect must be considered

Mr. Pendleton-I desire to ask my colleage from what power the delegates who sat in that congress derived their authority to make the declaration; whether they congress for the state government that authorized him to speak there?

Mr. Garfield-I say, in suswer to the point thade by the gentleman, as I have people of this great Republic in their at

the States ? Mr. Garfield—They were both. They first paragraph? Could not our fore-were still representatives of the states, but the new function was added of national representatives. They then took upon them ed other words and declared other objects that which now belongs to the gentleman, as the basis of the Constitution? If they ken! I shall never again be able to ob-Mr. Garfield-They were both. They the twofold quality of state citiz aship and could have made a different preable, declar-tain another engagement. My care national citizenship. The gentleman is ing other and different objects, so can we an end ! I am a dead mae!

the people, in the Constitution of the Unitits preservation our armies are to-day in ment, from colonial dependence to full orbed

tion of its local and municipal offsirs, and ndowed the Federal republic with the high functions of national sovereignty .-They made the Constitution. That great charter tells its own story best :

We the people of the United States, in orer to form a more perfect Union, established tish this Constitution for the United States of

If the gentleman looks, then, for a kind of political apostolic succession of American sovereignty, he will find that neither colonies nor State were in the royal line ; but this is the genealogy : first, the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain; second, be glad to hear them say of slavery, their he revolutionary Congress; third, the beloved, as did the jealous Muor; Articles of Confederation ; fourth and now, colonies was the united act of all. It was a the Constisution of the United States; and

man must show us by what not it was done. and where the deed was recorded. I think I have shown that his position has no oundation in history, and the argument pased upon it falls to the ground.

In framing and establishing the Constitu-ion, what restrictions were laid upon the I did not intend. Mr Speaker, ever again ion, what restrictions were laid upon the tions for liberty. Over that limitless ex-panse they ranged at will, and out of such materials as their wisdom selected they when I saw the bold and determined efforts can sovereignty. The hour is now at hand tening its doom. when that m-jestic sovereign, for the benignant purpose of securing still farther the blessings of liberty, is about to put forth another oracle; is about to declare law of the land. Show me the power that ! is authorized to forbid it.

The lapse of eighty years has not abated otherwise now.

But my colleague [Mr. PENDLETON] has the citizen with its obligations? Only as of the written Constitution. Beyond this there is, there can be, no legal force or pofound in the just meaning of the instrument itself. Any other doctrine would overthrow the whole fabric of jurisprudence. What are the limitations of the amending power? Plainly and only these:

Just the same as a many guest of place and placed a dish of soup on each plate, managing while doing so to read the names on the plates.

He found nothing on the bits of paper but re, me, fu, se, la, ri, do. When he

exhale, like odors, from the Constitution, he was eating used to but are more potent than the Constitution itself. Such an ignis future I am not take coffee. Yes, How many cops. Eight constitution itself.

tion can be made which would be conflict ed a deep sigh, rose, went to the plant with its objects as declared in the preamble. opened it, played an air from one of Viz What special immunity was granted to that or's openes, and tried to sing—in vair the twofold quality of state civization is ing other and different objects, so can we an end I am a dead ing other and different objects, so can we an end I am a dead ing other and different objects, so can we an end I am a dead ing other and different objects, so can we an end I am a dead ing other and different objects, so can we an end I am a dead ing other and different objects, so can we an end I am a dead ing other and different objects, so can we an end I am a dead ing other and different objects, so can we an end I am a dead ing other and different objects, so can we an end I am a dead ing other and different objects in our amendation and different objects in our amenda

doctrine, and fall back upon the original right of the nation to preserve itself, and say that the nine States would have had the right to compel the other four to come in. But the question is unimportant from the fact they did come in and adopt the Constitution. The contract once ratified, and obligations once taken, they became an integral part of an integral part of an integral part of an integral part of an indivisible nation,

as indivisible as a State.

The argument is irrelevant; for the mode of adopting the Constitution is one thing; the mode pointed out in the Constitution for adopting amendments to it, is quite another. The two have no necessary relation to each other.

I therefore agree with my colleague from the Columbus district, [Mr. Cox that except in two cases of umentation, two thirds of Congress and three-fourths of justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to our selves and our posterity, do ordain and estabfield is then fully open before us."

On the justice of the amendment itreff; Not we, the sovereign States, do enter into a lengue or form a compact of confeder ation.

The reasons them would be a work of superfluity. To me it is a matter of great surprise that gentlemen on the other side should wish to delay the death of slavery. I can only account for it on the ground of long continued fam liarity and friendship. I should

Yet she must die, else she'll betray more men. Has she not betrayed and slain men all this by the authority of the people.

Now, if no one of the colonies was sovereign end independent, when and how did alread gorged with the bloody feast? Its best hiends know that its final hour is fast approaching. The avenging gods are on us track. Their feet are not now, as of old, shod with wool, for slow and estely stepping, but winged like Mercusy's, to bear the swift message of vengeance. Can

people? Absolutely no human power be to address the House on the subject of youd themselves. No barriers counned slavery. I had hoped we might, without a them but the laws of nature, the laws of struggle, at once and forever remove it God, their love of justice, and their aspira- from the theatre of American politics, and built the stately fabric of our Government. put forth in this House yesterday, for its That Constitution, with its amendments, is preservation I could not resist my inclina-the latest and greatest utterance of Ameri tion to strike one blow, in the hope of has-

A Singular Story,

A few weeks since, a man only some five and thirty years old, went into the Cafe that universal freedom shall be the supreme | Anglaise, Paris, and said to the mistress : "I wish you would retain No. 18 for this evening. Lay plates for eight, and hard dinner on the table at seven o'clock preone jot or title from the original sovereignty cisely. I leave the selection of the dinner of the American people. They made the to you. Give us a dinner of four dollars Constitution what it is. They could have a head, wine included. Here is a bank made it otherwise then ; they can make it note of \$40; four times eight are thirtytwo; the change, eight dollars, is for the waiters." At quarter before seven be replanted himself on the intent of the Con- turned; he was shown into No. 13. He stitution. On that point I ask him by asked for a pen, ink and paper. After he what means the will of this nation reaches received them he tore a sheet of paper in to eight several parts, wrote something on that will revealed in the logical and gram each of them, and placed one of them on matical meaning of the words and phrases each plate. When the clock struck seven, be said to the waiter : "I will wgit til balf past seven." At the appointed time tency. If the amending power granted in the took his seat at the table and said to the Constitution be in any way shridged or restricted, such restriction must be just the same as if all my guests were pres-

amending power? Plainly and only these: but re, me, fa, se, la, si, do. When he That no amendment which may be made prior to the year 1805 shall in any manner affect vant the odd guest he had in No. 13. he first four clauses in the ninth section of The rumor reached the ear of the muster the first article, and that no State without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.—Article V. The first restriction being bounded by dressed in black. When he went into the the year 1808 is of course functius officio, room he took off his overcoat and placed and no longer operative; the last is still it on the piano, where it still remains, binding The gentleman [Mr. PENDELST'N] Bring me his overcoat. It doubtless condoes not claim that any other sentence is tains letters or visiting cards, and we shall restrictive; but he would have us believe find out what sort of a guest we have, there is something not written down a fertium quid, a kind of exhaltion rising out sooned returned with the overcoat. Masof the depths of the Constitution, that has ter and servant instantly searched the the power of itself to stay the hand of the powers; they found neither letters nor visiting cards; but they discovered two small tempt to put away an evil that is deleterious pocket pistols which were capped and load-

ed. The master drew the charges, left the If I understand the gentleman, he holds that each State is sovereign capacity, as the source and fountain of power, the States, each for itself.

Mr. Pendleton—Will the gentleman from Massachution which the convention had framed. What nevers them to ask him whether from that the constitution which the convention had framed. What nevers the matter asked him out are more potent than the Constitution itself. Such an ignir future I am not disposed to follow, especially when it leads to a hopeful future for human slavery.

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I cannot agree with my colleague, and distinguished gentleman from Massachution. The waiter retired, thus the convention of the people," and here it was their declaration.

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